

## Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.  
New York, Jan. 8.—Silver, 49c;  
lead, \$3.65@3.70; spelter, \$5.90@5.95;  
copper, 13 1/2c.

# The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

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WEATHER — Utah — Tonight and  
Saturday Increasing Cloudiness, Prob-  
ably Snow; Rising Temperatures.

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# Turks Prepare to Abandon Constantinople

## FRENCH GUNS GAINING ADVANTAGE FROM THE NORTH SEA TO ALSACE

Artillery Activity Reported All Along Western Battlefront—Infantry Making Advances—Heavy Fighting in Belgium and Vicinity of Arras—Serious Damage Inflicted on Germans—Kaiser's Mine Throwers Inflict Heavy Losses in Valley of the Aisne.

## FRENCH REPULSE ATTACK WITH BAYONET

Progress Made in Alsace—Germans Take Fifty Prisoners East of Rheims and 100 More With Two Officers on Heights West of Sennheim—Berlin Reports Capture of 1600 Russians and Five Machine Guns—Consternation Reigns in Constantinople—French Hammering at the Dardanelles.

Petrograd, Jan. 8.—There was given out in this city this afternoon an official communication from the headquarters staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus reading as follows: "In the combat of Ardahan, in Trans-Caucasia, forty miles northwest of Kars, we defeated and dispersed the component parts of the Ottoman army which formed part of the first army corps. This corps had been stationed at Constantinople. A number of Bashiba Zouks, brought from European Turkey, as well as bands of Adjar tribesmen who have taken up the cause of Turkey, fought against us at Ardahan. "We captured a large quantity of war booty. The cannon made a vast pile, with their trucks and caissons, etc. We captured also the officer in command of the Turkish artillery. Other prisoners included several dozen officers and we captured also a large number of soldiers. We buried more than 1,500 bodies of the enemy's troops. A regiment of Siberian Cossacks delivered a brilliant charge. These men sabred several companies of the enemy, and captured the flag of the Eighth infantry regiment. "It has been established that the Ninth Ottoman army corps, 30,000 men strong, was completely destroyed; these detachments were entirely overwhelmed in the snow."

"We took possession of all the artillery of this corps, all the general staff, more than 300 officers and several thousand Askaris tribesmen who composed the reserves of this corps. "We still continue to pick up enormous quantities of arms and other trophies thrown down in heaps in the mountains, in the forests and in the ravines, and covered up with snow. "Our energetic pursuit of what is left of the Tenth Army corps of the enemy is constantly augmenting our trophies of war. It is at the present time difficult to give any valuation of the booty we have taken."

Paris, Jan. 8.—The extended French official report, given out in Paris this afternoon, shows the customary artillery activity all along the line from the sea to Alsace and says that the French guns are gaining the advantage.

The French claim some infantry advances. Near Rheims they moved forward 200 yards, and elsewhere fifty. At another point they retired fifty yards. Referring to the situation in Alsace, the French report claims favorable developments.

The official statement this afternoon as follows:

"The artillery of the enemy showed during all the day of January 7 great activity in Belgium and in the vicinity of Arras. The French artillery responded spiritedly and efficaciously."

"Our infantry made some progress near Lombardzyde. We occupied at a point fifty yards in advance of our trenches a billock which had been held by the enemy. To the east of St. Georges we gained ground and we inflicted serious damage on the trenches of the enemy in the vicinity of Steenstraet."

"In the section of Arras, at the forest of Rethonval, without being attacked, we were compelled to evacuate certain trenches, where our men were up to their shoulders in sand and water. To the left of Boissele our line of trenches has been moved forward, and we occupied the road from Boissele to Aveluy."

"German Mine Throwers Inflict Losses. "In the valley of the Aisne the artillery exchanges yesterday were quite spirited. Our heavy artillery secured good results near Blanc Sablon. At this point the mine throwers of the enemy inflicted losses on us, but in the afternoon we checked this fire from the Germans."

"In the section of Rheims, to the west of the forest Des Zouaves, we blew up a block house and occupied a new trench 200 yards in advance of our lines."

"Fierce Artillery Engagements. "The artillery engagement between Betheny and Prunay was conducted yesterday with great fierceness. The Germans left many dead on the field; our losses were not heavy. Between Jochery-Sur-Stuppe and Souilly we time and again reduced to silence the artillery of the enemy, demolished his trenches and destroyed his breast works."

"In the Argonne, to the west of Haute Chevauchée, the enemy, by means of a mine, blew up some of our first line trenches, which were completely demolished. A violent attack undertaken at once by the enemy on

in northern Poland the situation remains unchanged. "East of the Rawka river our attacks are progressing. One thousand six hundred Russians were taken prisoners and five machine guns were captured by us. "Only our artillery battalions took place on the eastern bank of the Pilica river."

Austrians Failing Back. Vienna, Jan. 8, via London, 12:17 p. m.—An official statement on the progress of the war was given out today.

"In the Carpathian forest lands and the southern part of the crown land of Bukovina, regard for the safety of our advance troops obliged us to fall back on the principal mountain passes before an enemy numerically superior to ourselves. "On the Hungarian-Galician front everything is quiet. In their higher districts there is some frost and snow. On the Danube river and in Russian Poland there have been some artillery exchanges."

London, Jan. 8, 12:40 p. m.—Aside from the continued Russian pursuit of the Turkish forces, defeated in the Caucasus, and the continuation of the Russian advance through the passes of the Carpathian mountain range, warfare with intermittent artillery duels seems for the moment to prevail almost everywhere in the area of hostilities, in the eastern arena as well as in the western.

The reports reaching London show that General Von Hindenburg, the German commander in Poland, for some time past has made no appreciable progress toward Warsaw, the mud of Poland evidently having done for him what the broken dikes and the resultant inundations did for the Germans in western Flanders. A dispatch coming to London from Copenhagen declares that Von Hindenburg is expecting heavy reinforcements and that with an army of one million men he purposes to make one more supreme effort to break through to the Polish capital. The Russians would appear to have ample time to reinforce themselves and to strengthen their positions around Warsaw, and it is the opinion of British observers that the trench warfare for which the western theatre of the war has become famous, will be waged in the region of the Polish rivers.

Austria-Hungary again admits the retirement of the forces on Bukovina and it is from this Russian forward movement, before which the Austrians are giving way, that the most spectacular developments of the next fortnight may be expected to spring, according to the opinion held today by some British observers of the war. The argument is made that once Russia gets a good foothold beyond the mountain passes, something that may be accomplished in a fortnight if the Russians are not checked, a big stride toward the over-running of Hungary would have been made. If this is accomplished it will be the first considerable invasion of any territory of the Teutonic allies.

Newspapers Agitate Mercier Incident. Both British and French newspapers continue today to agitate the alleged arrest by the German authorities in Belgium of Cardinal Mercier. The Germans have been quick to deny that the cardinal has in any way been detained. The London papers nevertheless still give prominence to the incident and publish the pastoral letter of the cardinal which was said to have given offense to the Germans, according to it comments gathered far and wide from prominent clergymen and others. They also cast doubt on the German denial and declare it will require a statement from the cardinal himself to clear the matter up.

Constantinople, regarded by the allies as one of the greatest prizes of the war, should they win and Turkey be forced to give it up, may be abandoned soon as the seat of the Turkish government. An Anglo-French fleet is hammering at the Dardanelles, which, if passed, would give access to Constantinople, east of the city, on the Russo-Turkish frontier. Russian forces, which are said to have defeated the Turks, are seeking to penetrate Asiatic Turkey in the direction of Constantinople.

Fighting has been resumed on the Serbian front. An Austrian force which occupied an island near Belgrade was attacked by Serbians, according to an official statement from Nish. The hostilities were on a comparatively small scale and there is no indication that Austria contemplates another attack in force in Serbia at this time.

German Official War Statement. Berlin, Jan. 8, by wireless to London, 3:30 p. m.—In the official statement issued at Berlin today the Germans announce that they have made further gains in the Argonne forest, in France, and that attempts of the French to advance in the vicinity of Rheims and in the Vosges mountains have been repulsed. The statement adds that fighting is still in progress for the Alsatian village of Oberburnhaupt.

In Russian Poland, where unfavorable weather is interfering with military operations, the Germans report the capture of 1600 prisoners. The text of the communication follows: "In the western theatre of the war, the continuous rains swamped the ground in Flanders more and more, and our operations in consequence are very much hindered. "To the east of Rheims the French attempted during the night to take one of our outer trenches, but were driven back into their own positions by a counter attack, losing fifty prisoners."

"In the center and in the eastern part of the Argonne we made further progress."

French Attack Repulsed. "A night attack by the French against our positions on the Buchenkopf south of Diedelshausen, in the Vosges, was repulsed. Repeated French attacks on a height to the west of Sennheim (Cernay) broke down our outer artillery fire. We took two officers and more than 100 men as prisoners. Fighting still is going on for the village of Oberburnhaupt (Burnhaupt-le-Haut) to the south of Sennheim."

"Unfavorable weather also is being experienced in the eastern theatre of the war."

"On the East Prussian frontier and

Rome, Italy, Jan. 8, 1:20 p. m.—The Giornale d'Italia has published an interview with Persian minister to Rome in the course of which the diplomat said Persia desired to remain neutral throughout the war, but that its territory was being invaded by Kurds and Turks.

Persia had sent an ultimatum to Constantinople, the minister said, the result of which was unknown as yet. The telegraph is interrupted, and it takes seven weeks for a letter to travel from Teheran to Rome.

## ALPINE TROOPS FIGHT ON SKIS

Brilliant Exploit of French Down Snow Covered Mountain Forces Germans to Retire.

MANY LOSE THEIR LIVES

Soldiers Go Down Heights at Dizzy Speed—Enemy Caught Between Two Fires.

St. Die, Department of Vosges, France, Jan. 6.—Via Paris, Jan. 8, 11:01 a. m.—A brilliant exploit by French Alpine troops, who charged on skis down the snow covered mountain slopes at Bonhomme, a post on the Alsatian frontier, forced the Germans to retire on Orbey, five miles down the valley of the river Weiss toward Colmar.

The Germans held the railroad from St. Marie to St. Croix managing St. Die, where the French heavy artillery opened fire on January 3. This led the Germans to expect an attack from that direction. At the same time the Alpine troops, leading the way for the French infantry, advanced on the German customs house at Diedelshausen near Bonhomme.

Quick Firing Held Route. A strong German detachment with quick firing, held the route, but the winding nature of the road prevented the Germans from firing more than 700 yards along it.

The French advanced to within this distance of the Germans, while the Alpine troops began to climb the heights to attack the Germans on their flank.

Progress was slow and the dark forms of the soldiers, outlined against the snow, made excellent marks of the German sharpshooters.

Then began an exciting charge on the Germans at Diedelshausen. The Alpine soldiers on the skis slid down the mountainside at a dizzy speed, while the infantry in the road below opened fire on the Germans. Caught between two fires, the Germans gave way fighting obstinately along the five miles of their retreat.

CATHOLIC CLERGY ARE MALTREATED

British Press Issues Detailed Statement of Abuses by German Troops in Belgium.

Many Priests Beaten, Shot or Hanged—Aged Invalid Tortured and Killed.

London, Jan. 8, 11:26 a. m.—At the request of the Belgian legation in London, the British press bureau today issues detailed allegations of the maltreatment of the Catholic clergy in Belgium and the destruction of their institutions by German troops. This statement says that churches and religious houses were destroyed or profaned in almost every village and in many towns where the German troops passed. In most cases the edifices were utilized as stables and prisons, and when not placed in safe hiding, the sacred vessels were stolen. The statement makes the declaration that members of the clergy have been exposed to special indignities at the hands of Germans.

In the dioceses of Liege, Namur, Malines and Ghent many priests and others connected with the churches were either shot or hanged. Many other priests were carried off to Germany where they appear to have been "subjected to abominable usage."

The following specific instances are given in the statement of the press bureau: "August 27—An American and a Spanish priest, among a group of seventy civilians, were dragged about from place to place all day and molested, insulted and threatened with military execution. They were taken to the church at Camphenhout and shut up for the night."

August 21—The priest of Duechen, an invalid 87 years old, suffering from disease, was accused by the Germans of having fired on them. He was arrested, hoisted on a cannon, tossed into a ditch, tortured and shot.

A witness deposes that he saw the priest, Golrode, brought into Aerschot August 24, with three wounded men. The Germans said he was an English spy and took him to the town hall. The following day they beat him with rifle butts and then on the Domet bridge they shot him and cast his body into the river.

A priest makes the following deposition: August 15—German soldiers

swarmed into the village of Schaffen and began to burn and pillage on the pretense that shots had been fired on them. One hundred and seventy houses were burned and twenty-seven civilians were murdered. The Germans maltreated me in every way. They erected a gallows on which they said they purposed to hang me. They thrust me into a house which was on fire, but dragged me out again. They sent me off, and at a distance of 200 yards they began shooting at me. I fell and pretended to be dead and so I escaped."

Twenty-six Killed in Malines. Continuing the statement says the commission of inquiry collected evidence that in the diocese of Malines, alone, twenty-six priests were killed without cause. Similar atrocities occurred in other dioceses.

In the Liege diocese ten priests were shot and in the Namur diocese twenty priests were killed. The priest of Spontin was first hung up by the feet and then by the hands and pierced with bayonets. In the diocese of Tournai, a bishop 74 years old was seized as a hostage and struck by a soldier. Three ecclesiastics were shot in this diocese.

The statement concludes with these words: "Nothing can demonstrate more clearly the tendencies of the Germans in dealing with members of the clerical body than the words of a proclamation posted by the German authorities at Grivegnée, September 26, which says: 'When hostages are taken the priests, burgomasters, and members of the communal administration are to be put at the head of the list.'"

CROWDS CHEER THE PRESIDENT

Schools Close in Ohio and Children Shake Hands With Their Distinguished Visitor.

Richmond, Ind., Jan. 8.—A cheering crowd of several thousand people greeted President Wilson as he passed through here at noon today. He shook hands until the train pulled out and spoke informally, thanking the crowd for its welcome.

At Bradford Junction, O., the schools were closed and all the pupils shook hands with Mr. Wilson.

The fire department of Greenville, O., was assembled at the station at that town and rang the engine bells in honor of the president. He is an honorary member of the Gulfport, Miss., fire department, and waved his hat to the firemen.

BATTLE RAGING AT SALTILLO

Villa Forces and Carranza Adherents in Fierce Fight Outside the City.

Laredo, Texas, Jan. 8.—The battle of Saltillo, expected for several days began today at 3 a. m., according to an official Carranza announcement made today at Nuevo Laredo. The fighting is outside the city. The Carranza forces having moved toward Saltillo two days ago, retiring toward Hidalgo. The official message said that, after several hours, the fighting was still going on.

Villa troops in and around the city were attacked by about 15,000 constitutionalist troops. Early reports from the battle said that hundreds already had been killed or wounded. The Carranza forces were attacking from mountains about the city and were pouring in a fire from mountain cannon.

The Villa troops occupied Saltillo two days ago by a trick without a fight. The Carranza troops there under General Antonio I. Villarreal, had evacuated the city to proceed against Villa forces which they met and defeated at LaBrisa and Marte.

Meanwhile another Villa force had marched through the mountains southeast of Saltillo, and captured the city. The Carranza army returned in force early today.

Reports at noon from Carranza sources claimed that the advantage lay with the besiegers, but with the battle still raging.

ENGLISH RELEASE STEAMER DENVER

London, Jan. 8, 6:50 p. m.—The British government has been advised that the American steamship Denver of the Mallory line, with a cargo of cotton from the United States for Bremen, was delayed 24 hours at Kirkwall, Orkney islands, pending an exchange of telegrams with London.

At the conclusion of this period the Denver was permitted to proceed to Bremen.

BRITISH REPLY TO U. S. NOTE

Further Negotiations Concerning Specific Cases of Detention of Vessels to Be Made.

NEEDLESS SEIZURES

Great Britain to Reduce Annoyance to Smallest Degree—Small Countries Lax.

London, Jan. 8, 2:06 p. m.—Ambassador Page today received from the British government the preliminary reply to the American note protesting against British interference with American shipping. He forwarded it immediately to Washington.

The time of delivery of the more definite supplementary reply which the British government is to make is uncertain. It probably will be within two weeks.

Further negotiations between the two governments concerning specific cases of detention of American vessels are to precede the final British answer.

Washington, Jan. 8.—It has been understood here that the British government's preliminary reply to the American note on interference with shipping would not be completely responsive because the legal propositions advanced by the United States and once partly accepted have since been held not generally binding on all maritime powers. State department officials expect a separation of these legal questions from the general representations for treatment in the subsequent note that is to come in a fortnight.

At noon the British reply had not been received, but officials expected that with prompt transmission it would be unceded and before them by night.

Conversation between Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, Secretary Bryan and Counselor Lansing have led the state department officials to believe the British government would recognize the emergency which existed, as indicated by the American note.

The legal questions which have aroused controversy and which the state department officials believe will be treated later, apply particularly to the assertion of the right to ship cargoes of food and other contraband of a conditional character, as well as to such absolute contraband as munitions, through which it might reach a belligerent.

Protest Against Needless Detention. The state department believes, however, that the preliminary British note delivered to Ambassador Page today deals with the American protest against needless detention and seizure of American cargoes which have complied with all the British requirements so far as laid down. When the United States, without abandoning its contention in regard to the exemption of certain classes of commerce from interference, gave its official sanction to the inspection of outgoing cargoes by British consular officers and by treasury agents, it felt it had a right to expect that ships thus laden would be permitted to proceed without interference.

It is believed that in the preliminary note, Great Britain has promised to reduce the annoyance to the smallest degree, particularly because it has practically completed arrangements with the neutral states of Europe which will prevent American supplies from getting through to Germany and Austria.

It is understood that the British government was satisfied that some of the smaller European states had been lax and that quantities of American copper and food supplies actually had been going into Germany.

PERUVIANS TOLD TO LEAVE CHILE

Former President and a Would-Be President Are Ordered From Country by Chilean Government.

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 8.—The government today ordered Guillermo Billinghurst, former president of Peru, and Dr. Augusto Durand to leave Chilean territory within eight days.

President Billinghurst was deposed in a brief revolution in February last. It was expected that Durand would succeed him, but he was arrested and deported. On November 30 last the Peruvian police confiscated a quantity of rifles and war stores which it was alleged, had been collected by Dr. Durand in connection with an attempt to foment a revolution in Peru.

## SHUSTER BEFORE SENATE BOARD

Believes Filipinos Can Maintain Government Satisfactory to Themselves and Assure Order.

FAVORS PENDING BILL

Would Include Some Definite Promise of Complete Independence of Islands.

Washington, Jan. 8.—W. Morgan Shuster, for eight years an American official in the Philippines, before becoming an international figure in the financial affairs of Persia, told the senate Philippines committee today he believed Japan would be glad to enter into a treaty with the United States to neutralize the islands.

Shuster could not conceive of any foreign power attempting the conquest of the Philippines after the withdrawal of the United States. There was an unwritten Monroe doctrine in the Far East maintained by Japan, he said, which would make that nation oppose the entry of any other power into the Philippine group.

"It is my opinion Japan does not want the Philippines," he said, "and would be glad to enter into a neutralization treaty for their protection on our withdrawal."

Japan, he said, had vast territory of her own undeveloped and Japanese colonization of the Philippines was highly improbable now, or in the future, because of climatic and economic conditions. He believed a new neutralization treaty with Japan would be sufficient, but that all nations might be asked to join in it with advantage. The events of the last six months, in Europe, he said, made him believe such a treaty would be respected.

"A strong power has violated the law of nations there," he said, "and is suffering, and will continue to suffer for it. There has been a quickening of the moral sense among nations. I believe that is shown by the shock with which the world received the violation of Belgian neutrality."

Treaties to Be Respected. He added he believed treaties in future would be more binding than in the past and not looked upon as "scraps of paper."

Senator Lippitt contrasted statements by Shuster published several years ago, opposing the independence of the islands, with articles recently published by him taking the opposite view. Shuster replied it was true he had changed his opinion.

"Eight years as a government official in the islands, he said, 'had tinged him with the thought of those with whom he worked. Since that time he had seen other people, and was now convinced that the Filipinos could maintain a government satisfactory to themselves and give reasonable assurance to the rest of the world of order and protection of foreigners."

Shuster favored the administration bill for a greater measure of self-government and urged that it include some definite promise of complete independence.

"I predict that if the United States retains the islands and gives no definite promise of independence for twenty-five years more, they will never be given their freedom," he said.

Representatives of the Methodist Ministerial association also appeared today and urged prohibition of liquor or opium traffic in the islands.

Newton W. Gilbert, formerly vice governor of the islands, favored the bill so far as it granted additional power to the Filipinos but disapproved the declaration as to independence.

FOUR ARRESTED AT FORT ERIE

Constable, Corporal and Two Privates Charged With Causing Death of American.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 8.—A provincial constable, a corporal and two privates were arrested at Fort Erie today on warrants issued at the instance of the attorney general of Ontario, in charging them with manslaughter in connection with the death of Walter Dorsch, American citizen, at Fort Erie, on December 25 last.

The men were held without bail.

Will Compensate Families. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 8.—Canadian government authorities have forwarded to the United States government a Washington formal expression of regret on the part of the Dominion of Canada for the killing of Walter Smith and the wounding of Charles Dorsch by Canadian militiamen.

The Dominion government also has offered to compensate the wounded man and the family of the dead man.